

ATURE'S WONDERS.

TRIP THROUGH MOST PICT-
URESQUE AMERICA.

of an interesting Run Across the
continent on the "Overland Route"—
the Rockies of Colorado, Wyoming,
Utah and the Great Northwest.

The story of the "Overland Route"
has been told in prose and poem by
those who have a right to claim the best
knowledge of it; those who toiled over
the plains driving oxen in spans, which
carried the heavy loads of freight; those
who have seen the heat and burden
of the day, buoyed up and encouraged
by the hope of an El Dorado in the
mountains of the west—great, noble
men who sought in the glorious
reward which seemed near the
threshold of their doors in the populous
lands near their doors in the populous
lands. They were brave and kind-hearted,
and the writer loves to tell
of their adventures and depict
their half-breath escapes, and tell
of their hopes and their disappointments.
The sense of their story is the story of
many who read, and of a chord of
sympathy is touched by the skillful tell-
ing of the story. Everyone who has
read these tales of the west has felt an
indefinite desire to see the spots, hal-
lowed at least in memory by some story,
which has served to pass an hour away;
each one has longed for an opportunity.
Those of the present day have
the best of the earlier members of this
adventurous society, for they can
make the trip in comfort, free from
the perils and surrounded by all the luxuries
incident to modern travel. Instead of
travelling over the caliginous track of those
who preceded them, the traveler of the
present simply selects "The Overland
Route," the Union Pacific system, and
sits at home as though in the quiet
of some New England village, gliding
lightly over a splendid roadbed, and al-
ways his eyes to feast on the magnificent
scenery afforded.

The route through Kansas is a varied
one of thrift and growing greatness,
agriculturally, and when night has low-
ered her shades and the hours of rest
have passed, the grander beauties of the
Rocky Mountains are in view, and one
selectively prepares himself to drink
the wonders which nature has strewn
profligate plenty within touch, al-
most of the passing train. From Den-
ver to Cheyenne there is spread a pano-
rama of hills and fields, dashing rivers
and the complaining brooks that made
meadows green, and mountains
whose snow-capped tops seem to reach
the very skies and mingle their gleam-
ing peaks amid the shadowy clouds.
The highest point on this "Overland
Route" across the continent is 8,247
feet, at Sherman; hence those who fear
the results of great altitudes are re-
lieved of that apprehension, as very lit-
tle difficulty is experienced. One of the
wonders of the American continent, ar-
tificial but interesting, is the Ames
dam, erected in remembrance of the
work done by Mr. Ames in connection
with the building of this great east-
west artery of commerce and which
stands one of the Pyramids of Egypt,
and makes one wonder whether they
were commemorated ability and power
as well as served to keep the sacred re-
mains of their projectors. The Dale
rock bridge is another magnificent
specimen of human skill, and one com-
pares the handwork of man with that
of nature, which all around vies with it.
The dam is entered at Border Station, an
appropriate name, and one then thinks
of the great mineral productions of the
country through which he is passing
and stares anew at the creation of natu-
ral force, the Shoshone Falls, the great
springs which abound in the parks, the
mountains ever seeming higher and
higher of poetry and romance, and chal-
lenging comparison with anything that
has ever been seen. It seems to the traveler
that what comes after must be a
repetition, or some reproduction of
something that has been seen on this
wonderful journey, and he guesses that
the stories of the parks of the great
northwest must be tales of fancy, for it
seems cannot cause the mind to revel
indeed, must the best part of man, his
imagination, be dulled and be an object
of pity. When, therefore, the grand-
est scenery of North America, the won-
derful Yellowstone Park is reached,
what a pleasure to feel that the power
of appreciation has been whetted rather
than dulled, and that the grandeur and
beauty of the surroundings awaken new
and embellished ideas, and give the
heart and mind a greater degree of ap-
preciation. So the whole route is an
education, and an enjoyment at the
same time, while the glow of new health
brightens the color and drives away the
weariness which, perchance, was the di-
rect cause for the journey. While the
route has been described has been through
Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and the
northwest, I have not been unmindful
of still another pleasant journey, which
every traveler through the west should
take, viz: To and through Utah, the
youngest state in the union. While
still in her maidenhood, she is by no
means the least in importance of our
states. For scenery Echo, Weber, and
Jordan Canons cannot be excelled. The
valleys of Utah are rich in their pro-
duction of fruit, vegetables and cereals,
while the mountains are daily discov-
ering a mineral wealth which will yet
cause the world to marvel.

The climate of Washington and Ore-
gon is delightful. The western slope
seems to be a chosen spot for pleasure,
wealth and comfort. One forgets the
many hundreds of miles covered by the
overturning wheels and simply enjoys
a treat to be found nowhere else in the
universe. It is a trip which everyone
should take, varying the climate, the
scenery and general environments of
business and care, and it can be taken
so comfortably and at such reasonable
expense in the splendid cars of the Uni-
on Pacific System that it should be de-
cided upon at once as the one next to be
undertaken.

F. P. BAKER.

The Evil Eye.

Not many people are aware, perhaps,
that the superstitious dread of the "evil
eye" is still lingering on in some re-
mote parts of England. According to
T. Elworthy, who is a recognized au-
thority upon such abstruse subjects,
although the absurd belief has almost
disappeared, the wearing of "charms"
to ward off the danger is still exten-
sively practiced.

Whenever the preacher calls the devil
by his right name, somebody in the con-
gregation has his feelings hurt.

SOME CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Work of a Literary Genius.
"The Heart of Old Hickory," by Will
Allen Dromgoole. (Cloth, \$1.25. Bos-
ton: The Arena Pub. Co.) When bleak
December chills the spirit, when all the
air is laden with discontentment and
when in the firmament of discouragement,
the search for the fixed star of
friendship is in vain; then as the bird
seeks the southern clime, does my inner
self seek the warmth and companionship
of such a volume. As naturally as
on the window glass those beautiful pic-
tures form themselves under the con-
tact of heat with cold—here a forest be-
neath whose shade we bask—yet, an
icy finger pointing the way to heaven.
Just so spontaneously are presented
these stories, penciled with a woman's
delicacy, fashioned by the genial
warmth of a noble nature in contrast
with the coldness of this world. The
incidents that could be sketched on the
window pane of each life are so vividly
traced that they crystallize the thought,
we are all "God's children." Each story
strikes a chord within the register of all
and so perfectly formed that the sym-
phonic vibration is wonderful. I cry and
laugh and laugh again another day, to
hear in the corridor of memory the
distant echo, the mellow reverberation
of that dark voice, "Who broke up de
meet'n'?" Material well adapted for
the elocutionist because so fresh and
new comes the thought, just left like a
jewel ready for the setting.

Rose of Dutcher's Coolly.
Rose of Dutcher's Coolly. By Hamlin
Garland. (Cloth, 403 pages, \$1.50. Chi-
cago: Stone & Kimball.) "Dutcher" is
her patronymic and "Coolly" a corrup-
tion of coule. Mr. Garland's Rose is a
child of nature who grows up as free as
a colt and as free from the conventional
scruples of a girl as if she were really
one of the boys whom she envies and
emulates. A curious freak of fancy im-
pels her to fall in love—as she thinks—
with a circus athlete who never even
sees her. This abnormal development
of admiration—for it is nothing more—
inspires her with a thirst for knowledge
that she may be worthy of him. The
current of her life is turned, education
at the University of Wisconsin follows,
and then an abandonment of home in a
vain attempt to achieve literary fame in
Chicago.

It is difficult to express one's exact
meaning in writing of a certain feature
of the earlier chapters. Mr. Garland, in
his desire to be perfectly natural, en-
deavors to depict the growth of the sex
instinct in a girl, and he treads upon
delicate ground. Although not trans-
gressing the bounds of good taste, his
depiction of this phase of girlhood
makes his story one for the mature in
thought, or as Mr. Hardy would say, for
men and women of full age.

The effete Eastern man who looks
upon Chicago only as an example of
garish, crude newness, should read the
book and see with what a picturesque
glamour Mr. Garland invests the great
city. For the lake he has a love in all
her varying aspects, and the description
of a storm is wonderfully graphic.
On the whole Mr. Garland has scored a
success in this his first long story. The
publishers have put it forth in unex-
ceptionable form.

"Life of Lincoln."

Mr. Wm. H. Lambert, of Philadelphia,
is one of the most intelligent and in-
defatigable collectors of Lincolniana in
the country. His collection includes
many rare and precious pieces, such as
the praecipe in Lincoln's first law-
suit; Lincoln's old "Webster's Dictio-
nary"; the chair, desk and inkstand
used by Lincoln for years in his
Springfield law office; one of the
finest original Lincoln letters, besides
quantities of engravings, wood-cuts and
curiosities. Mr. Lambert's collection of
literature on Lincoln is practically com-
plete, containing hundreds of books,
pamphlets and newspapers. With this
vast amount of matter Mr. Lambert is
himself perfectly familiar, and his in-
timate knowledge of all that has been
written in regard to Lincoln makes his
opinion of any new work on the sub-
ject of peculiar value. Of the "Life of
Lincoln" now running in McClure's Mag-
azine, Mr. Lambert writes:

"I congratulate you upon the value of
the Lincoln history, and upon the suc-
cess which has followed its publication.
Presenting as it does Lincoln's personal
history and characteristics more fully
than any other biography, I believe it is
destined to be the popular life of the
great American."

SMILES BETWEEN SERMONS.

If you find yourself becoming un-
grateful, look around and see how
much better off you are than other
people.

Silk should never be ironed, as the
heat takes all the life from it and makes
it papery. The silk may be sponged and
then smoothly rolled on large wooden
rollers that come for the purpose, or, if
a roller cannot be obtained, spread
papers over the carpet and pin the silk,
right side down, to the carpet, drawing
it smooth and firm. Let it remain until
thoroughly dry.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A Boston flirt had an offer of mar-
riage the other evening, and, rushing
into the hall, she called upstairs,
"Mother, am I engaged to anybody
now?"

A serious-looking person had charge
of the grammar division of a school ex-
amination, and gave a bright-looking
boy this sentence to correct: "Between
you and I this is good butter." The
boy shortly returned the slip, thus
marked: "Incorrect—the lamp post is
underaken."

F. P. BAKER.

The Evil Eye.
Not many people are aware, perhaps,
that the superstitious dread of the "evil
eye" is still lingering on in some re-
mote parts of England. According to
T. Elworthy, who is a recognized au-
thority upon such abstruse subjects,
although the absurd belief has almost
disappeared, the wearing of "charms"
to ward off the danger is still exten-
sively practiced.

Whenever the preacher calls the devil
by his right name, somebody in the con-
gregation has his feelings hurt.

IS A GIANT GENIUS.

PROF. WILLIAM CROOKES AND
HIS FAMOUS TUBE.

We Made Possible the Discovery of the
Wonderful Light Developed by Prof.
Roentgen of Vienna—A Patient and
Painstaking Worker.



PROFESSOR WILLIAM CROOKES, whose
scientific genius made possible the
discovery of the wonderful light of
Roentgen, has been widely known for
years. Indeed, there are few men who
have achieved more brilliant and
valuable results in the laboratory
than the discoverer of the "tube"
which is now so much talked
of. Professor Crookes was born in
London 64 years ago, and in his boyhood
became interested in photography. He
took a course in the Royal College of
Chemistry under Dr. Hoffman, and
soon became assistant to his tutor. At
22 he was appointed superintendent of
the Radcliffe Observatory at Oxford.
In 1859 he founded the Chemical News,
and in 1864 became the editor of the
Quarterly Journal of Science. Professor
Crookes was born with a love for
original search. He discovered the new
metal thallium while examining the
residues from a sulphuric acid works.
He was then made a fellow of the
Royal Society. In 1872 he developed
many interesting matters in his in-
vestigations on "repulsion resulting from

radiation. In 1877 he invented the
theoscope. In a paper that year be-
fore the Royal Society he said he had
succeeded in obtaining a vacuum so
nearly approaching perfection that the
pressure in it was only 0.4 millionth
of an atmosphere. It was found that
in such an extreme vacuum gases pass

for ambition—he fought on the tory
side!

To Succeed Lord Leighton.

Sir John Everett Millais, who will
succeed Lord Leighton as president of
the Royal Academy, has painted pic-
tures from his boyhood, and is one of
the foremost painters in England.
There are those who think him the
greatest. He was born at Southampton,
in 1829. The family of Millais has
held for centuries a good place among
the lesser landlords of Jersey, and, it
is believed, was firmly seated there be-
fore the time of William the Con-
queror. The present Millais, who is a
baronet, began his education in art at
the tender age of 9 in an academy and
two years later he became a student
at the Royal Academy, gaining the
principal prizes in drawing. His first
medal was won at the Society of Arts
when he was but 9 years old. His first
exhibited picture was shown at the
academy in 1849. It was "Pizarro Seiz-
ing the Inca of Peru." From this time
the young painter's success was as-
sured. While at the academy he fell
in with Holman Hunt and Dante Ga-
brieli Rossetti. The three determined
to study nature as it appeared to them
and not as it appeared in the antique.
Thence sprang the so-called pre-
Raphaelite school. Millais was elected
an associate of the academy in 1853
and became an R. A. in 1863. In 1885 he
was made a baronet at the request of



MISS NELLIE PARKER.

radiation. In 1877 he invented the
theoscope. In a paper that year be-
fore the Royal Society he said he had
succeeded in obtaining a vacuum so
nearly approaching perfection that the
pressure in it was only 0.4 millionth
of an atmosphere. It was found that
in such an extreme vacuum gases pass

for ambition—he fought on the tory
side!

To Succeed Lord Leighton.

Sir John Everett Millais, who will
succeed Lord Leighton as president of
the Royal Academy, has painted pic-
tures from his boyhood, and is one of
the foremost painters in England.
There are those who think him the
greatest. He was born at Southampton,
in 1829. The family of Millais has
held for centuries a good place among
the lesser landlords of Jersey, and, it
is believed, was firmly seated there be-
fore the time of William the Con-
queror. The present Millais, who is a
baronet, began his education in art at
the tender age of 9 in an academy and
two years later he became a student
at the Royal Academy, gaining the
principal prizes in drawing. His first
medal was won at the Society of Arts
when he was but 9 years old. His first
exhibited picture was shown at the
academy in 1849. It was "Pizarro Seiz-
ing the Inca of Peru." From this time
the young painter's success was as-
sured. While at the academy he fell
in with Holman Hunt and Dante Ga-
brieli Rossetti. The three determined
to study nature as it appeared to them
and not as it appeared in the antique.
Thence sprang the so-called pre-
Raphaelite school. Millais was elected
an associate of the academy in 1853
and became an R. A. in 1863. In 1885 he
was made a baronet at the request of

PROF. WILLIAM CROOKES.

Into an ultraclean state, which Prof-
essor Crookes described as "radiant
matter." It was these vacua that made
possible the incandescent lamp. He
has written a small library, every book
of which is of value to experimental
and commercial science. His name
came before the general public in the
course of the physical phenomena of
spiritualism. His book on the results
of those experiments, with the media of
"John King" and "Katy King," was
widely read on its publication. But
while the scientific world placed the
highest value on his experiments in
other lines, it paid no attention to the
results he obtained in his work on the
occult side of nature. Professor
Crookes' name can never be dissociated
from Roentgen's discovery, because his
"tube" was his basis. He is, perhaps,
the most patient and painstaking ex-
perimenters of modern times.

Violets in Champagne.

The Romans in the days of Horace
used to perfume their drinks with rose
leaves. Now, if we wish to do honor
to an interesting guest we may borrow
a dainty notion from the Germans, in-
troduced, I am told, by no lesser person
than the kaiser himself. To every
glass of champagne to give the beverage
romance and a certain classical flavor
are added some petals of violets. Ex-
change.

If there are souls in trees, the cork
tree must have a cork soul.

ON THE WRONG SIDE.

One Woman's Search for Her Ancestors
Resulted in Disappointment.

She had been invited to be present
at the reception of the Daughters of
the American Revolution, says an ex-
change, and her heart glowed with pa-
triotism as she beheld the American
flags, shields, coats-of-arms and stream-
ers with which the room was decorated.
The speeches added to her exaltation
and she felt the blood of fighting sires
running like fire through her veins.
The woman in the stunning chin-chilla
cape and blue velvet gown, who really
didn't "look as though she had ever
had any ancestors," had discovered a
friend in the dowdy woman in gray,
and the outsider heard her say: "Oh,
yes, I belong. My children can trace
their ancestry back through five lines
to the Norman conquest." A little gasp
from the recipient of this information
broke the awestruck pause, and then,
regaining her breath, the dowdy wom-
an, with her nose tip tilted, said:
"They are fortunate, indeed. We are
proud of our two lineal tracings to the
days of King Arthur, but only claim our
ancestry back to the revolution, since
we live in a republican country."

The spirit of envy devoured the
woman who was not a "Daughter." The
very next day she put into effect her
resolution to find out the names of her
revolutionary ancestors, for she was
assured she must have had them. For
three days she searched records and
the fourth day she searched again and
"ran them to earth." "James Brown,
who married Maria, daughter of Jonas
and Ellen Smith," dated back to 1769
for the time of his marriage and she
sighed a great sigh of relief. But—alas

radiation. In 1877 he invented the
theoscope. In a paper that year be-
fore the Royal Society he said he had
succeeded in obtaining a vacuum so
nearly approaching perfection that the
pressure in it was only 0.4 millionth
of an atmosphere. It was found that
in such an extreme vacuum gases pass

for ambition—he fought on the tory
side!

To Succeed Lord Leighton.

Sir John Everett Millais, who will
succeed Lord Leighton as president of
the Royal Academy, has painted pic-
tures from his boyhood, and is one of
the foremost painters in England.
There are those who think him the
greatest. He was born at Southampton,
in 1829. The family of Millais has
held for centuries a good place among
the lesser landlords of Jersey, and, it
is believed, was firmly seated there be-
fore the time of William the Con-
queror. The present Millais, who is a
baronet, began his education in art at
the tender age of 9 in an academy and
two years later he became a student
at the Royal Academy, gaining the
principal prizes in drawing. His first
medal was won at the Society of Arts
when he was but 9 years old. His first
exhibited picture was shown at the
academy in 1849. It was "Pizarro Seiz-
ing the Inca of Peru." From this time
the young painter's success was as-
sured. While at the academy he fell
in with Holman Hunt and Dante Ga-
brieli Rossetti. The three determined
to study nature as it appeared to them
and not as it appeared in the antique.
Thence sprang the so-called pre-
Raphaelite school. Millais was elected
an associate of the academy in 1853
and became an R. A. in 1863. In 1885 he
was made a baronet at the request of



SIR JOHN E. MILLAIS.

radiation. In 1877 he invented the
theoscope. In a paper that year be-
fore the Royal Society he said he had
succeeded in obtaining a vacuum so
nearly approaching perfection that the
pressure in it was only 0.4 millionth
of an atmosphere. It was found that
in such an extreme vacuum gases pass

for ambition—he fought on the tory
side!

To Succeed Lord Leighton.

Sir John Everett Millais, who will
succeed Lord Leighton as president of
the Royal Academy, has painted pic-
tures from his boyhood, and is one of
the foremost painters in England.
There are those who think him the
greatest. He was born at Southampton,
in 1829. The family of Millais has
held for centuries a good place among
the lesser landlords of Jersey, and, it
is believed, was firmly seated there be-
fore the time of William the Con-
queror. The present Millais, who is a
baronet, began his education in art at
the tender age of 9 in an academy and
two years later he became a student
at the Royal Academy, gaining the
principal prizes in drawing. His first
medal was won at the Society of Arts
when he was but 9 years old. His first
exhibited picture was shown at the
academy in 1849. It was "Pizarro Seiz-
ing the Inca of Peru." From this time
the young painter's success was as-
sured. While at the academy he fell
in with Holman Hunt and Dante Ga-
brieli Rossetti. The three determined
to study nature as it appeared to them
and not as it appeared in the antique.
Thence sprang the so-called pre-
Raphaelite school. Millais was elected
an associate of the academy in 1853
and became an R. A. in 1863. In 1885 he
was made a baronet at the request of

PROF. WILLIAM CROOKES.

Into an ultraclean state, which Prof-
essor Crookes described as "radiant
matter." It was these vacua that made
possible the incandescent lamp. He
has written a small library, every book
of which is of value to experimental
and commercial science. His name
came before the general public in the
course of the physical phenomena of
spiritualism. His book on the results
of those experiments, with the media of
"John King" and "Katy King," was
widely read on its publication. But
while the scientific world placed the
highest value on his experiments in
other lines, it paid no attention to the
results he obtained in his work on the
occult side of nature. Professor
Crookes' name can never be dissociated
from Roentgen's discovery, because his
"tube" was his basis. He is, perhaps,
the most patient and painstaking ex-
perimenters of modern times.

Violets in Champagne.

The Romans in the days of Horace
used to perfume their drinks with rose
leaves. Now, if we wish to do honor
to an interesting guest we may borrow
a dainty notion from the Germans, in-
troduced, I am told, by no lesser person
than the kaiser himself. To every
glass of champagne to give the beverage
romance and a certain classical flavor
are added some petals of violets. Ex-
change.

If there are souls in trees, the cork
tree must have a cork soul.

MUD-MADE MEN.

THOUSANDS REJUVENATED IN
1895.

Remarkable Vitalizing Power of the
Famous Magna-Mud Cure and Lithia
Water Baths at Indiana Min-
eral Springs, Ind.

Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind., Jan.
(Special)—During the year 1895 a large
number of physicians from all over the
country have personally investigated
the remarkable natural combination
of cures found here for rheumatism,
kidney and nervous diseases. This
treatment, consisting of the Magna-
Mud Cure and Magna-Lithia Baths,
taken in connection with the drinking
of Magna-Lithia water, has been found
by the profession to be the most re-
markable and successful remedial
power as yet discovered. The end of
the year brought reports from many
eminent medical men, a number of
whom have discussed and recommend-
ed the cure in the leading medical
journals.

Since the accidental discovery of the
cures of Magna-Mud and Lithia water
four years ago, this little valley has
become world-famous. A big hotel has
been built with all modern improve-
ments, electric light, steam heat, and
directly connected with a large bath-
house especially constructed for the re-
quirements of Magna-Mud and Lithia
Water Baths. People in search of rest,
health and pleasure from all over the
United States have come in numbers to
tax the capacity of the establishment,
and have gone to help spread the fame
of the cure. The health-seekers have
had their pains drawn out by its mag-
nificent mud poultices, the debilitated
and prematurely old have found new vigor,
bringing back the feelings of youth,
and those who have looked for rest,
recreation and pleasure have found it.

For this season of the year, this resort,
which is open all year round, has a
larger attendance than ever before.
Those whose sufferings are aggravated
by the inclemencies of the winter sea-
son finding sure and immediate relief
there. The wonderful success of the
place makes it apparent that "nature"
is destined to rival Wiesbaden, Karls-
bad and other noted European spas.
The proprietors, the Indiana Springs
Co., have opened offices at 105 Hudson
St., New York City, and 45 Randolph
St., Chicago, where all detailed infor-
mation can be obtained on application,
whether personal or by letter.

Worth Fighting For.
The property of the Salvation Army
in this country is valued at something
more than \$4,000,000.

SWAMP
KIDNEY,
LIVER &
BLADDER
CURE.
At Druggists, 50c & 75c.
Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

"IT WILL NOT RUB OFF"
ALABASTINE
DURABLE AND BEAUTIFUL
WALL COATING.

SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH
KRAUSE'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE
CIGU CAR. E. KRAUSE & CO. MILTON, PA.

PARKER'S
HAIR SALAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair,
restores the scalp, cures itching,
dandruff, and keeps the hair from
falling out. Cures scalp diseases and itching
scalp. 50c and 75c at Druggists.

PENSION
JOHN W. MOHRER,
Washington, D. C.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
Special Agent in Charge, Indianapolis, Ind.
If afflicted with
eye, ear, nose,

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER.

FISCH'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use
in Time. Sold by Druggists.
CONSUMPTION

\$10,000 FOR WOMEN

\$1,000 FOR THE ONE WHO GUESSES BEST!

A YEAR AGO THE CHICAGO RECORD offered \$30,000
in cash prizes to authors for the best "stories of mystery." The
stories were so called because it was required that a mystery
should run through the entire story and be disclosed only in the last
chapter.

THE AWARD OF AUTHORS' PRIZES HAS JUST BEEN MADE.
Stories from all parts of the English-speaking world, to the number of 816, were entered in the competition. Twelve Cash Prizes were offered
for the best twelve stories. The first prize was \$10,000, and was won by Harry Stillwell Edwards, of Macon, Ga. His story is entitled:

"SONS AND FATHERS,"

AND ITS PUBLICATION WILL BEGIN IN THE CHICAGO RECORD
ON MARCH 22, and continue in about thirty daily installments until
completed. "SONS AND FATHERS" is beyond all question THE
GREAT STORY OF THE YEAR. There will be an interval of a
week or more between the publication of the last installment con-
taining the explanation of the mystery and the immediately preced-

THE \$10,000 IS DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

To the reader from whom THE RECORD receives
the most complete and correct solution in all its de-
tails of the entire mystery of the story, as it shall
be disclosed in the last chapter when published..... \$1,000
For the second best solution..... 500
For the third best solution..... 300
For the fourth best solution..... 200
For the next 5 nearest best solutions, \$100 each..... 500
For the next 10 nearest best solutions, 50 each..... 500
For the next 20 nearest best solutions, 25 each..... 500
For the next 30 nearest best solutions, 20 each..... 1,000
For the next 50 nearest best solutions, 10 each..... 3,000
For the next 100 nearest best solutions, 5 each..... 2,500
In all 889 prizes, amounting to..... \$10,000

THE CHICAGO RECORD is pre-eminently a FAMILY
NEWSPAPER, and its daily
totalment of a high-grade serial story is a feature intended especially
to commend it to the home circle. To emphasize and advertise this fact

SEND
10
CENTS
AND GET
THE RECORD
10 DAYS.

THE RECORD will be sent to any
address, post-paid, for 10 days, begin-
ning with the first chapter of the
story. FOR 10 CENTS, in coin
or postage stamps. The story begins
March 22, and it is desirable that sub-
scriptions should be received as far
in advance of that date as possible,
but all subscriptions on this special
offer received up to April 1 will be
filled, but none after April 1.

THE CHICAGO RECORD...
is Chicago's leading morning daily. In fact, with a single exception,
it has the largest morning circulation in America—400,000 a day.
It is a member of The Associated Press and "prints all the news
from all the world." It is independent in politics and gives all news

THE WORLD'S EARLIEST POTATO.

That's Balzer's Earliest, fit for use in
28 days. Balzer's new late potato,
Champion of the World, is pronounced
the heaviest yielder in the world, and
we challenge you to produce its equal!
10 acres to Balzer's Earliest Potatoes
yield 4000 bushels, sold in June at \$1.00
a bushel—\$4000. That pays. A word
to the wise, etc.

Now if you will cut this out and send
it with 10c postage you will get, free,
10 packages grains and grasses, in-
cluding Teosinte, Lathyrus, Sand
Vetch, Giant Spurry, Giant Clover, etc.,
and our mammoth seed catalogue, w.n.

Religion for the Masses.

Christianity is a religion for the mil-
lions, for the masses. All have sinned
and all need the gospel of redemption.
Woe to any church that degenerates
into a social club and caters to her
own pew-holders.—Rev. C. H. Jones.

Free to "Comrades."

The latest photograph of the Hon. I.
N. Walker, commander-in-chief of the
Grand Army of the Republic. Write to
F. H. Lord, Quincy Building, Chicago,
and you will receive one free.

Some people think they need health,
when really they need energy.

FREE—All this stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great
Nerve Restorer. No fits after the first day's use.
Barnes' Nerve Restorer. Treatise and \$2.00 bottle
free. Send in Dr. Kline's Address, Philadelphia, Pa.